and the question at once comes if it be right

for woman to participate in government indi-

rectly how can it be wrong for her to do so di-

agent especially if equally well done. So far as

ability to perform the mere act of voting is

as to drop a letter in the post office, or to re-

ceive one at the window. Let her represent her-

representation. The old slaveholders used to

represent the slaves, the rich landowners of

other countries represent the poor, and the

men in our country claim to represent woman,

class should be allowed to represent himself-

that taxation and representation should go to-

who shall make the laws under which she is to

every kind, instinctively gentle, tender, peace-

ful, and orderly. She needs the ballot for her

own protection, and men as well as women need

ment and are obedient to the laws.

oncerned woman is as well qualified to do that

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Editor.

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members of Congress will take place in West 36,084, which gives us a majority in the First, not represent himself-and the same is true of

France and Prussia.

A feeling begins to creep over the world that

the case of France is not so desperate as a few weeks ago. It is now quite plain to all who We want responsible agents in every State observe events abroad that Paris and the Reand Territory of the Union to canvass for sub- public are stronger than Sedan and the Empire. scribers to the New National Ena. Parties The mere promise of a Republic (for such is applying for agencies must send us the endorse- about all there is to it) evokes an enthusiasm ment of the Cashier of the Freedman's Bank in the French breast which no despotic splendor or the Postmaster in their locality, or give us could call into life. He who fights against and the hope of the Republic may be crushed, nish the requisite authority and sample copies out parallel. It is assumed by some, who pre- violated. of our paper, with all necessary instructions. | sume to know something of the military situcharacteristics. She never does tardily what thus a double wrong is perpetrated. she wishes to do at all and what she can do

> in favor of France. It was said that she had now she should have peace on the easiest terms. peace of Europe was perpetually menaced.

Potomac City. The colored children of this settlement, (in eresting for being mostly composed of famlies freed by the war) gave their annual exhibition last week, running through two evenings. The weather did not favor the occasion, and the attendance was not large. Dark as was the night. however, and muddy as were the roads, the school house should have been crowded. The effort of these young people to shake off the dust of slavery, and assume the robes of free dom and intelligence, should have the cheering 1 copy one year...... \$2 60 sympathy of their parents. They should be when they do well. The hope of the emancinated people should be in their children. The 5 copies one year 10 00 time has gone by for the aged, but education is 5 copies six months 5 50 within the reach of the young, and the azed can do much to encourage the young to embrace and improve their opportunities. Herein to feel it-and we certainly felt such consoexhibition. Only a few years ago, (the thought man herself loses in her own estimation by her poetry, art, will begin at Potsdam and finish at would come,) these children were outside the pale of humanity, only property, not allowed to look into books, lest they should gain knowledge and become discontented slaves. but now they were nicely clothed, supplied with books, seeking knowledge, and giving many proofs of progress. The speaking and singing, as well as the orderly behavior of the children. were worthy of commendation, and reflected credit both upon the scholars and upon their teachers. The superintendent of the school is Mr. Solomon Brown, an energetic man, and one who has the good of the children at heart. Both he and the lady and gentlemen teachers, connected with the school, are entitled to the warmest thanks of the whole settlement for

interests of these children.

Woman and the Ballot.

Slowly the work of death proceeds between In the number preceding the present the natthese mighty nations. Few great battles have ural right of woman to a voice in the Governbeen of late fought, few important points ment under which she lives and to which she is gained on either side, still there is fighting and assumed to owe allegiance, and for the support suffering of fearful proportions. Some hopes of which she is compelled like male citizens to of an armistice are indulged, but these come pay taxes, was briefly discussed. It is proposed mainly from England. Prussia is still resolute now to adduce some reasons resting on other and France is unrelenting, and there is little facts why woman should be allowed to exercise in favor of armistice or peace. While the one her indisputable natural right to participate in power is determined and exacting, and the other government through the same channels and proud and defiant, even in its misfortunes, the instrumentalities employed by men. That soworld may look in vain for peace. There was ciety has a right to employ for its preservation a time when the word of England could be and success all the mental, moral, and physical heard amid the clash and competition of armed power it thus possesses and can make availnations, but this was before she contradicted able, is a truth requiring no argument to make her honored record in favor of liberty, and fitted it clear. Not less clear is it, at least to some out Alabamas to prey upon American com- minds, that society, through its forms of governmerce. In that conflict of ours English ave- ment, ought to exercise that right. It has many To subscribers who will remit us \$2.50 be- rice got the better of English honor, and her rights and duties; but the right and duty to fore the 20th of December for one year, we will position has been one of explanation and apol- cripple and maim itself, or to deprive itself of send the New National Era the remaining por- ogy ever since. Her policy is understood to be any power it naturally possesses, are not among dictated by the ledger, and she may be expected them. A man may cut off his arms and feet, scriptions run to the end of 1871. Parties de- to make money out of both belligerents. That pluck out his eyes, and society may deprive itself of its natural powers for guidance and well-being, but enlightened reason assents neither to the action of the one nor of the other. In this respect nations and individuals stand upon the same footing. The highest good is the supreme law for both, and each after his kind must bear the penalty attached to transgression. The Chinese woman may cripple her feet in obedience to custom, and the Hindoo woman throw herself in the consuming flame some other satisfactory reference in regard to liberty has a formidable foe to subdue. Paris for superstition, but nature's laws exact their full measure of pain from whatever motive or To persons properly vouched for we will fur- but the conflict will be overwhelming and with. through whatever ignorance her mandates are

The grand idea of American liberty is coupled We allow a liberal commission, and energetic, ation, that Prussia has the matter entirely in with that of universal suffrage; and universal her own hand, and that upon any fine day she suffrage is suggested and asserted by universal may easily walk into Paris and dictate terms to intelligence. Without the latter the former a conquered nation. This may be so, but the falls to the ground; and unless suffrage is made We want the NEW NATIONAL ERA to circu- facts do not make it evident. Preparation for co-extensive with intelligence something of the late everywhere, and to be read by everybody. defence has to all appearance more than equalled natural power of society essential to its guid-As an extra inducement to our friends to make | preparation for attack. The terrible disasters ance and well-being is lost. To deny that a little effort to extend our circulation we offer which well nigh confused and confounded the woman is capable of forming an intelligent French mind at the beginning of the war are judgment concerning public men and public To person's sending us two subscribers for every day losing their power. A new people, measures, equally with men, does not meet the one year, with the money (five dollars,) we will a new purpose, and a new spirit is aroused into case; for, even if it were granted, the fact resend the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, published life. Prussia has been fighting a costly war, mains the same that woman, equally with men. by Orange Judd & Co., New York, one year, both in life and treasure; and, though victory possesses such intelligence; and that such as it or LITTLEFIELD's STEEL PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT | has perched upon her banners, weakness and is, and because it is such as it is, woman, in GRANT, the best likeness of the President yet exhaustion must follow her herculean endeav- her own proper person, has a right for herself published. This engraving cost five thousand ors. Whatever others may think about the to make it effective. To deprive her of this dollars, and the printed copies sell for three matter, it is clear that Prussia does not herself right is to deprive her of a part of her natural think that the way is easy and open to Paris. dignity, and the State of a part of its mental

Man in his arrogance has hitherto felt him self fully equal to the work of governing the There have been marked changes in Ameri- world without the help of woman. He has kept not be long in putting this paper not only on a can sentiment toward the parties to this war the reins of power securely in his own hands. permanent foundation, but enable its proprie since its beginning. Both have lost and both and the history of nations and the present extors to improve both its character and appear. have gained sympathy. The first feeling perience of the world show the woeful work he ance in such a manner as to place it in favor- awakened by France was astonishment and in- has made of governing. He has made human able comparison with the best weekly journals | dignation. The arrogant and querulous spirit | history a history of war and blood even until of Napoleon in bringing on the war drove from now. The world to-day seems as fierce, savage, talent and leisure to take hold of this matter, France the sympathy of all right-minded men, and bloody as a thousand years ago, and there and threw their moral support to Prussia almost is not one of all the civilized nations of the extend the circulation of the New NATIONAL | without their consent. This continued till the | earth which has not mortgaged the energies of apparent fall of the Empire, and the inaugura- unborn generations to pay debts contracted by tion of something which promised to be a Re- the crimes and blunders of its Government public. A tremendous reaction in feeling set Whether the case would have been different had woman's voice been allowed in national been dragged into war against her will, and that affairs, admits of little debate. War is among the greatest calamities incident to the lives of Prussia was denounced as grasping, brutal, nations. They arrest the progress of civilizabarbarous, for continuing the war. This was tion, corrupt the sources of morality, destroy the second and very natural color assumed by all proper sense of the sacredness of human American feeling. We say feeling, for it de- life, perpetuate national hate, and weigh down serves no higher name. It was not the result the necks of after coming generations with the of an intelligent judgment given after a clear burdens of debt. To nothing more than to war comprehension of the facts in the case, but the is woman more instinctively opposed. If the captivity of feeling by taking names. As the voices of wives, sisters, and mothers could be dust and smoke have rolled away, and events heard, no standing armies would menace the WE call upon our friends everywhere to in- have developed the true situation, the judgment peace of the world to-day, and France and terest themselves in procuring and forwarding of the American people, despite their feeling, Prussia would not be bathing their hands in has largely gone to the side of Prussia. It is each others warm blood. Napoleon told us impossible to see how Prussia could have done | the "Empire means peace," and we say that otherwise than prosecute the war forced upon Republics mean peace, but neither Empires, her by Napoleon, and continued by the French Republics, nor Monarchies can mean peace Government of defense. She has been an ene- while men alone control them. The vote of my, but an honorable enemy though, willing in woman is essential to the peace of the world. of responsible parties to act as agents in any of the interest of humanity to listen to proposi- Her hand and voice naturally rises against the tions of peace, but wisely in the interest of shedding of human blood. Against this concountry, insisting upon proper guarantees of clusion cases may be cited, but they are excepindemnity for the past and security for the fu- tional and abnormal. Woman as woman, far ture. The complaint was raised against ABRA- more than man as man, is for peace. That The great importance which attaches to the HAM LINCOLN that he was not fighting the re- slavery imparted something of its own bloodbellion, but slavery; but nobody was deceived | thirsty spirit to the women of the South-that tions, makes it desirable that the New National by it. Slavery was the rebellion, and to leave superstition and fanaticism have led some wo-Ena should have as wide a circulation as possi- life in that would leave the neck of the Repub- men to consent to the slaughter of their chillic bare to the knife of future traitors sure to dren and to the destruction of themselves-canbe bred by it. Hence he struck at slavery pre- not be taken against the natural gentleness and cisely as Prussia is striking those tremendous forbearance of the sex as a whole. She naturfortifications, nurseries of French pride, ambi- ally shudders at the thought of subjecting her promptly will therefore receive the paper nearly | tion, and aggression, in presence of which the loved ones to the perils and horrors of war, and her vote would be a peace guaranty to the world. While society consents to exclude women from all participation in the guidance of its Government, it must consent to standing armies, preparations for war calculated to bring

them on, and smite itself into blood and death. But whatever may be thought as to the consequences of allowing women to vote, it is plain that women themselves are divested of a large measure of their natural dignity by their exclusion from such participation in Government. Power is the highest object of human respect. Wisdom, virtue, and all great moral qualities Jules Favre joins in it and when Victor Hugo command respect only as powers. Knowledge and wealth are nought but powers. Take from money its purchasing power, and it ceases to be the same object of respect. We pity the impotent and respect the powerful everywhere. To deny woman her vote is to abridge her natural and social power, and deprive her of a certain measure of respect. Everybody knows that a woman's opinion of any law-maker would comthe means of making that opinion effective at enforced exclusion from the elective franchise fit for slaves. While, of course, woman has an end to this state of things, and that hence not fallen so low as the slave in the scale of being, (her education and her natural relation impossible,) it is plain that, with the ballot in urbi et orbi. Is such a future possible? We her hand, she will ascend a higher elevation in her own thoughts, and even in the thoughts of

It may be said that woman does already exercise political power-that she does this their untiring efforts to advance the highest through her husband, her father and others related to her, and hence there is no necessity for extending suffrage to her, and allowing her THE Copperhead majority in the First Con- to hold office. This objection to the extension gressional District of Maryland in 1868 was of suffrage, is true in the same sense, that every 8,112. There have been 10,685 colored voters disfranchised people, especially if intelligent, registered this fall. Majority in the Second must exert some influence and compel a certain Third District, majority -; registered colored es, but it is no conclusive argument. If a voters, 5,943. Fourth District, mjority 589; man is represented in part by another, there is Hon. Jas. H. Platt, Jr., M. C., Washington, registered colored voters, 3,106. Fifth District, no reason in that why he may not represent THE election for Governor, Legislature, and Total number of colored voters registered, another, there is no reason in that why he may

has power now-mental and moral power-but

participate in Government. Suppose she does, frost, ice. Paris will defend herself. Paris. which has been accustomed to amuse mankind will now terrify it. The world will be amazed when it seems how grandly Paris can die. The Pantheon is already asking itself where next it rectly? That which is right in itself, is equal- is to put the amount of power who are about to acquire a title to the shelter of its dome. ly right whether done by the principal or the O, Paris! thou hast crowned the statue of Strasbourg with flowers; history will crown her

Now, these vain glorious generalities sound more like the utterances of an old man in his dotage than those of an admitted representaself. This is the simplest and surest mode of tive of the intellect and genius of the French people. We are by no means enthusiastic admirers of the King of Prussia and of Count BISMARCK, or of their principles generally, but who in the world can object, when compelled but the true doctrine of American liberty plainto war, and after winning a succession of the ly is, that each class and each individual of a they did not provoke, and which they did everygether. Woman having intelligence, capable thing within the limits of national honor to an intelligent preference for the kind of men revent. Prussia would fail in her duty to the German people if she failed to exact such conlive, her natural dignity and self-respect coupditions as shall protect them from a recurrence led with the full enjoyment of all her rights as of the evils and sufferings attending even the citizen, her welfare and happiness equally the most glorious war: and, of course, the more objects of solicitude to her as to others, affected protracted and bloody this war shall be, the deeply by the errors, blunders, mistakes and crimes committed by the Government, as any the vanquished enemy who brought it on. part of society, especially suffering from the evils of war, drunkenness and immoralities of

its concession to her for the protection of the whole. Long deprived of the ballot, long by no high opinion of the French people as branded as an inferior race-long reputed as incapable of exercising the elective franchise, fearfully deteriorated during the last twenty and only recently lifted into the privileges of years. In spite of all their boast of being the complete American citizenship, we cannot join most advanced and highly civilized people on with those who would refuse the ballot to wothe globe, they have not in fact kent pace in men or to any others of mature age and proper these respects with other nations which have residence, who bear the burdens of the Governboasted less. Usually great events, especially revolutions, call forth new men. The celebrities of one or two decades no longer answer the The French of the Second Empire. requirements of the day, and they give way to When the French people seized their first chance to throw off the yoke of the despot who had for nearly twenty years held them in a state of oppression as galling and complete as ever in our days inflicted by any European ruler, we were among the first to greet the of Louis Phillipe-are those to whom the nayoung Republic. We fondly thought that the system of falsehood and lying, the empty, hollow swaggering and bragging, together with France. In whatever direction we turn we perthe outrages committed against the rules of civilized warfare, would have an end, and that Our thanks are especially due, and are cor- Celerity of movement is one of her most shining power of direction, prosperity, and safety; and the nation and its chosen leaders would atone no one can predict when it will be a reality for the evils inflicted upon the nations of again. In natural science, philosophy, and Europe by the fallen tyrant. A few weeks of chemistry they have been overtaken both by this so-called republican government have most | the Germans and the English. Cuvier. Bichat. painfully disappointed us. The saddening fact and Arago have not been excelled by their position for the support of either himself or can no longer be concealed. Thus far we have countrymen. Renan almost convulsed France. not perceived one spark of republican honesty yet he neither in depth nor thoroughness or truthfulness-no, not even of common sense- equalled David Strauss of nearly forty years n all the acts and utterances of the people and ago. In belles-listric literature the aspect is advancing the interests of the State, and not rulers of the French Republic. The same in- no more cheering. Beranger, Lamartine, Bal. from any hope or expectation of self-aggransane fear of supposed spies, the same outrages | zac, and Eugene Sue are dead. Victor Hugo and cruelties upon unoffending German resi- and George Sand, too, belong to a former gen. After passing through many vicissitudes as the world's history long before the Christian dents of France, have disgraced the beginning of the Republic as they disgraced the last days of the Empire. Such conduct is ever the proof of conscious weakness. We are reminded by it of the time before and at the outbreak of our slaveholders' rebellion, when Northern people were hunted down like wild beasts and mercilessly driven out of the South, and that, too, while rampant secessionists at the North enjoved the full protection of the law, just as thousands of Frenchmen are new staving unpolested in Prussia and in all the German States. The same lying reports of French victories by which NAPOLEON attempted to blind the enraged people are imitated by the republican leaders, without deceiving aby one outside of Paris. They are short-lived inventions, appear one day and are contradicted the next. The most pernicious folly is, however, evinced in the obstinacy with which they refuse to open their eyes to stern facts and yield to imperative necessity. It is indeed hard to conceive that men in their senses, and pretending to be statesmen, should, instead of making all possible concessions for the conclusion of peace to a victor who has destroyed their finest armies. ed civilization is a tradition of by gone days. holds already a large part of their country, and and that the crushing defeats of the last several is beleaguering their very capital, should attempt to bully and browbeat, when it is known and intellectual decay of the French nation. that they have no means to make good their is gone. Defeat and humiliation are the inev-

It was told some thirty years ago that the Chinese tried to stop the progress of the English, with whom they were at war, by forts of bamboo which they had erected as a protection to their ports and even to frighten them away by unearthly yells, bad odors, or by holding up hideous pictures. Those celestials who at that time had probably not yet felt the whole superiority of European warfare, are by far outdone by the French of to-day, who after being out generaled and beaten on all sides, in the face of the victorious enemy, yet raise the foolish cry of dismemberment of French Territory. This in the circumstances is no outburst of true patriotism, but an unearthly vell. a mere "scare crow," "firing the Southern heart's "dving in the last ditch," and the like, with which we are all familiar. If only the ignorant masses indulged in such illusions, we should cribed the present national impotence. not think it very extraordinary, but what can be said in extenuation, when even men like

indulges in enunciations like the following: So, he begins, the Prussians have decreed that France shall be Germany and Germany Prussia. That I, as a Lorrainer, am a German; that the Nile, the Tiber, and the Seine are affluents of the Sarre : that the city which for centuries has henceforth being capable of answering every yet alive. measure; that Montaigne, Rabelais, Pascal, universe belongs to the conquered of Napoleon forth the human race will be a power of the to the ruling power rendering such degradation they mutilate the world; their attack is aimed answer only by a smile. M. Victor Hugo proend-Prussia will be overthrown. The war has hitherto only been a small war-it is about to

threats by any show of force.

they are fettered. Nobody is afraid of a chained forward like men. "No more forests, no more thick fogs, no more tortuous tactics, no more gliding along in the dark. The strategy of the cat will not avail when you meet the lion. In in her hand. Come out of the shadows, advance, show yourselves. Your facile successes are over, and you must fight foot to foot and hand to hand. You are about to meet a great soldier, whose name was Gaul when you were District, 6,936; colored voters registered, 4,309. degree of consideration among governing class- the Borussians, and who calls himself France now that you are Vandals. Miles Magnus said curses of France, soldier of God, said a Shakespeare. We are going to put your General to the test, and shall see whether your Moltke's majority 8,440; registered colored voters, 12,041. himself as a whole, or if he is represented by ability is really better than the crepitude of Le Bouf." M. Victor Hugo then discusses famine and bombardment as means of reducing Paris, by man, and that she does therefore indirectly about to unite will come snow, sleet, hail, rain, States.

most marvellous victories, that they exact guar abotch of his life will no doubt prove of inter. Government that you do not want its aid in antees against any possible repetition of war to the general reader. harder ought to be the conditions imposed upon among the pioneers of the colony of Virginia, We began this article with our disappointed hopes of the French Republic. It ought to be confessed that we had no other ground for such hopes as we refer to but our confidence in the nherent sense of right and in the goodness of heart of the people generally. We were blinded JESSE HUGHES, was a captain in the war of 1812. such, for it cannot be denied that they have | county-a Hugenot-a scion of one of the most

the younger generation. Thus it was in the French revolution of 1830. To day we see the reverse in France. Old men, such as Thiers, Favre, Cremieux-men whose youth and early manhood fell in the time of the Restoration or tion look for advice and wisdom. No signs thus far appear of a vigorous and gifted young ceive deterioration. Her military greatness of vaunted "gloire" has burst like a bubble, and eration, and in vain we look for a young French an orphan boy, Colonel Hughes studied law on era, and often alluded to as the dim twilight of author who will remotely compare with them. attaining manhood, and began the practice of the past. French literature under the Second Empire is his profession in Richmond in 1846, pursuing either lascivious, illustrating and glorifying the it with great assiduity and success until the demi monde, or tame and insipid like weak tea. close of Mr. Pierce's administration in 1847. In art there appears no real improvement. The During nearly all this time, however, he was a only exception in this respect may be Gustave | constant contributor to the Richmond Exami- tunity to say a few words relative to the lyceum Dore, who stands quite isolated. Aside from ner, an independent Democratic paper of conhim we find no painters equal to Horace Ver. siderable celebrity and great influence in the net, Deloroche, Descamps and Robert. Even South. When the editor of that journal, John he said that there were three great educa-Rosa Bonheur, Froyou, the painters of animals M. Daniel, Esq., went abroad as United States do not properly belong to the Second Empire. Minister to Sardinia in 1853, Colonel Hughes The same dearth is found in music. Boyeldieu, assumed editorial charge of it. He continued Auber, Halevy and Adam have not yet found in this position until the accession of Mr. Butheir equal among the younger composers. The CHANAN to the Presidency in 1857, when, on French of the Second Empire have been en- invitation of the President, he accepted the pothusiastic over the shallow dancing music, sition of principal editorial writer for the Washand lascivious platitudes of Offenbach that ington Union, the national organ, it will be degenerate German-only a Frenchman by remembered, of the Democratic party. This adoption, but fairly represents the depraved position he filled with marked ability until the tastes of his adopted countrymen. In fact as summer of 1859, when he retired from politics we have said, wherever we turn our eyes, deter- to a farm which he had purchased in Washingioration and impotence stare us in the face. We ton county, in Southwestern Virginia, where he know how corruption has been spreading and has since continued to reside, though during honesty declining among that people, and the and since the war he has spent most of his time conclusion forced upon us is that their boast-

Whether this moral condition of the French nation has been brought on by the influence of | that year. the Second Empire, or whether the second was only the fruit of previous demoralization, we cline and demoralization to which we have as. hours of the war.

Still Lawful to Flog Negroes in Old Virginia.

The editor of the "NEW NATIONAL ERA" has received many letters from different parts of the South detailing individual cases of abuse, plainly showing that though slavery is now legally dead, its malignant and lawless spirit is

burg, Loudon county, Virginia." showing marked traces of the ancient barbarism. The story of Mr. Nash is, "that a colored woman. venient to subscribe for a year, send \$1.25 for lation while we witnessed the proceedings the ballot-box. We despise the weak and resix months. If it cost a little personal sacrithat our existence is necessary, that we are ing upon Mr. DELANEY upon business respect. a national reputation. Having paid much at-Sodom and Gomorrah, and they, the Prussians, ing her daughter, was assaulted by a daughter dom, from the fact of being looked upon as only are the fire of Heaven; that it is time to put of Delaney with a stick, and her father, taking sides with his daughter, kicked Mrs. Mason second order. This, dearest Parisians, they are down upon the ground. The assaulted party executing upon you. When they suppress Paris went to a Mr. WALLACE, a so-called justice of the peace, to get a warrant for the arrest of the guilty parties; but Mr. JAMES M. WALLACE. ceeds to show the nature of this conflict. It is the model justice of the peace, would do nothe old one between the Archangel and another thing in the matter." But this is not the only men, than without that symbol of power. She Dragon, and it will have the old predestined example of the villainy of this so-called justice of the peace. Two white ruffians at the agribecome grand.

M. V. Hugo calls to the Prussians to come dently put their arms around the wife of a colcultural fair of Leesburg on the 19th, impuored man named JACK BOLDING, and when JACK remonstrated against the outrage, he was pelted down by the atrocious ruffians with stones. vain you will step softly. The very dead will The poor man after his beating made his way hear you. Paris is watching you—the thunder to the incomparable WALLACE for a warrant to arrest the offenders. Like poor JERRY MASON. JACE was driven away by the Magistrate, and told that he would do nothing about it. If these statements be true-and they certainly on the same subject, published in Hunt's Merbear the marks of truth-Mr. JAMES M. WAL-LACE should be immediately attended to by the proper authorities.

the United States House of Representatives, help his people and set them on the high road which is equivalent to a Democratic majority. has the largest collection of political pamphlets to happiness and prosperity than Col. Hroses. "Reform Republicans" always vote with the Virginia to-day, and there is a reasonable cer- Fourth, and Fifth Districts, and a gain of three woman. The claim is that she is represented ade, bombard her. Try it; but while you are and scrap books of any man in the United Their failure, therefore, to elect him would be Democracy. The Republicans have s'x mem-

Eighth District of Virginia.

Hon. Robert W. Hughes.

Colonel Hughes is in the prime of life. He is above the medium height, of square, firmly built and powerful frame. He has an active, nervous terperament, which is excellently balanced by his strong physical powers.

Colonel Hughes was born in Powhatan, a county lying a little above Richmond, on the south side of the James river. His family were and one of the first to settle in Powhatan county. A considerable stream flowing into the from the original owners of the lands it drained. His grandfather, DAVID HUGHES, was a captain in the war of Independence, while his father, His mother was a Morton, of Prince Edward numerous and respectable families in Southside Virginia. Through her the subject of this sketch inherits the blood of the Hugenot families of WATKINS, MOSELY, MOSBY, DANIEL, and others. A great great uncle, JESSE HUGHES, was a pioneer hunter and Indian fighter in West Virginia, (see DE Hass's history.) from whom HUGHES' river, flowing into the Kanawha, took its name. From these facts it is plain that the subject of this memoir is beyond the reach of those who endeavor to make capital by the hue and cry of that terrible word "carpet-bagger."

His father inherited a large plantation on the James river, in Powhatan county, but lost his estate in the financial depression which followed the close of the last war against Great Britain. He died soon after, leaving his family without estate or means. Colonel HUGHES, the subject of this sketch, who is now a man of wealth and great influence in Virginia, is selfeducated and self-made. By his great industry and energy, and while yet in the prime of life, he has placed himself in an independent position, and is, therefore, not dependent on official family. He has accepted the leadership of the Republicans of his district because he believes. if elected, he can be of great service to them in

The hostility of Mr. Buchanan to Judge Douglas was one of the reasons which inducmonths are to be ascribed to the general moral ed the withdrawal of Col. Hughes from the Washington Union. He attended the Demo-When the heart of a nation is rotten its power | cratic Convention which convened in Charlesitable consequences of moral and mental de- Judge Douglas; but owing to his personal he took no part in the Presidential contest of After secession became an accomplished fact.

Col. HUGHES threw in his lot with the State of are unable to decide. For the present so much | Virginia, and at the earnest solicitation of his is certain, we have no right to expect any mani- old associate, John M. Daniel, Esq., spent festation of true greatness or heroism in the the principal part of his time during the war French people. The hour is gone for this; but in Richmond as an editorial writer for the collet us hope that when the present great trial is unins of the Examiner. The influence and past, the fallen nation may find in herself suffi. | celebrity of this journal during that memorable cient elements of strength and recuperative en. period are well known. The paper was conergy to overcome, not the consequences of dis. | ducted in violent opposition to the Davis adastrous war-for they are comparatively light | ministration, but made encouragement of the -but the influences, whatever they may be. Confederate soldiers and armies its leading study which have produced the general state of de- and effort. Mr. DANIEL died during the last

From the hour of the downfall of the rebellion Col. HUGHES has devoted all his energies and ability to the noble task of reconciling the people of the two hostile sections. He edited the Republic, the first Republican paper established in Richmond after the close of the war. During its short life it was regarded as one of the most ably conducted and brilliant journals of the country. One of the first among the old citizens of Virginia to attach himself to the great party of progress and reform, he has since been an able, fearless and influential advocate of the principles of the Republican

On the removal of the State Journal from Alexandria to Richmond, he took editorial charge of that paper, and soon gained for it tention to the material development of Virginia. he is distinguished above every other man in that State as a writer on railroad questions. It was his advocacy through the columns of the Journal, by a series of most brilliant articles. that the consolidated line of railroad from Norfork via Cumberland Gap to Louisville, Ky., was made a favorite line of connection with the West, and secured for it a popular attention, which must result in its speedy completion. His writings in favor of the Central Water Line through Virginia have been largely circulated in the West, and attracted much attention in Congress and among capitalists, and have been instrumental in producing the numerous memorials which have been addressed to Congress by States and great corporations calling upon the nation to complete that important work. His report, prepared for the National Board of Trade, in favor of this water line, has given him great celebrity. His article chants' Magazine for August and September, 1868, and re-published in pamphlet form, has been widely circulated.

an irreparable loss, not to him, but to them- bers of Congress and the Democrats five.

selves and to their State. Let them remember this when they come to cast their votes on the 8th of November next. He is a Republican-The gentleman whose name heads this article a member of a great national party which will the Republican candidate for Congress in the be largely in the majority in the next House. slighth District of Virginia. For the past fif. Its leaders have confidence in his honesty en or twenty years he has occupied a very ability, and integrity of character, and when prominent position before the people of his he asks for aid for your great works of internal State, where his name, by being associated with improvement they will grant it. Do you supall great movements of State policy, has be. pose for a moment that the members of the come as familiar as a household word. He is great party alluded to would pay the same atandiginous to the soil-a Virginian by birth and tention to a recommendation made by Mr. Mceducation-and perhaps better understands the MULLIN or Gen. TERRY that they would to one wants, needs, and necessities of the people of of a like nature made by a gentleman of Col. the Old Dominion than any other citizen of the HUGHES' character and standing? You know State. As the fates have decreed that he shall they would not, and the election of either of he a member of the next Congress, a brief them would be the same as saying to the general building your great water and railroad lines.

Wendell Phillips at Lincoln Hall.

"There is nothing new under the sun," was said by the inspired writer more than two thousand years ago. Wendell Phillips reiterated the assertion last evening at Lincoln Hall, and before he had finished his most suggestive and instructive lecture on "The Lost Arts," the great audience gathered to hear him were almost ready to accept the statement as literal truth to-day. This lecture must be heard to James, called Hughes' creek, takes its name be appreciated. Mr. Phillips invests the subject, inherently one of the most interesting, with all the attractiveness of a romance. There is a grandeur in his diction, and a subtle, magnetic power in his quiet, unimpassioned tones, which enchain the attention of an assembly, and hold it as if spell-bound. Then his eager enthusiasm, deftly restrained, yet all the more effective for that, and the consummate tact with which he marshals facts and argument, massing them into an impregnable rhetorical structure, stamps him a very master of oratory.

He prefaced his lecture last evening with the remark that we moderns have too much conceit, and then proceeded with a revelation of the past well calculated to remedy the fault. With a merciless hand he stripped from the achievements of our boasted civilization, alike in literature, the fine arts, and sciences, most of their claims to originality, and so far as regards the first two especially, reminded us that at best we are but humble imitators of the ancients proud if we can now and then even approach the perfection of their masters.

All the particularly good jokes and most paradoxical bulls which we have credited to the wit of the Emerald Isle he traced back through successive plagiarists to the ancient Greeks, and then still further to the Asiatics or Egyptians. The almost impossible wonders of ancient metallurgy were graphically described. Glass, with its natural corollaries, the microscope, telescope, and opera-glass; railroads, steamboats, steel, the magnetic needle, and even balloons, were among the lustrious gems which he plucked from the borrowed splendor of modern discovery, and placed back among the treasures of that remote epoch in Before entering upon the consideration of

"The Lost Arts," Mr. Phillips said it gave him pleasure to be the first to commence this course of lectures, because it afforded him an apporas a public educator. After eloquently alluding to the necessity of education for the masses. tors-the pulpit, the press, and political parties. Without pausing to criticise the pulpit, he passed to the press, relieving himself in so doing of a number of well-timed caustic sentences, intended to demonstrate the rarity of independence in journalism. Political parties were similarly criticised. The large hall was literally packed, and the lecturer received the closest attention during the delivery of his discourse. The next lecture of the Grand Army of the Republic course will be delivered next Monday evening by Mrs. Joseph Ames; her subject being, "Women who Work vs. Women who Talk,"-Chronicle, Oct. 25th.

The Campaign in Virginia.

The most cheering news comes up from the Old Dominion relative to the progress of the campaign on the part of the Republicans of that State. The work is being pushed forward by ton in April, 1860, as a zealous advocate of the Republicans with an industry and energy worthy of all commendation and praise. The relations with the Buchanan Administration party has emerged from the chaos and confusion which existed in its ranks some months ago, and now all is harmony and good feeling. The party is working as one man, and the result will be the overthrow of the old secession Democratic party, which has so long fettered the people, and retarded the progress and im-

The First, Second, Third, and Seventh Districts of Virginia are now represented by Republicans. None of these districts will be lost in the coming election; but there will be added to the Republican delegation in the next House. in addition to the above, Republican Represertatives from the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Districts, leaving but a solitary Representative of the Democracy from that State. He will come from the Sixth District, a locality long known in Virginia as the "Tenth Legion" of Democracy. But even in this district the Democracy will loose heavily. They have renominated Dr. HARRIS, who was so badly beaten by the Hon. WM. MILNES, Jr., in 1869. His renomination gives great dissatisfaction, and the result will open the way for the success of the Republicans

of that district in the important contest of 1872. A more thorough and complete canvass was never made in any State than is now progressing on the part of the Republicans of Virginia, The most of the speaking is being done by native Republicans, who thoroughly understand the situation, and therefore have much better effect among the masses than strangers on im-

But to conclude: We desire to compliment our friends in Virginia for the thorough and effective work which they are doing, and for the excellent prospects they have for redeeming the old commonwealth of Virginia from Democratic misrule. Let them continue the good work until the close of the 8th day of November next, and a glorious victory must crown their efforts.

SEND ON YOUR MONEY .- We receive a great many letters, saving that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of

THE Democratic majority in Indiana is by the latest returns reduced to a very small figure. and one report intimates that it is impossible yet to becide that the Democrats have a majority. It is also reported that the Senate will be There is no man in Virginia who, by his in- tied between the parties, and that the House It is stated that Mr. McPherson, Clerk of fluence, standing, and ability, is better able to will be controlled by the reform Republicans.